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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1789.

THE engroſſed bill for ſuſpending the operation of part of the tonnage act was read the third time—the ſuſpenſion to continue till the 15th of January next.

It was then paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Burke moved that the houſe ſhould reconſider the vote of yeſterday, not to recede from their diſagreement to the amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill for allowing compenſations to the members and officers of both houſes.

Mr. Madiſon, ſuppoſing that the bill was loſt by the vote of yeſterday, queried whether it was in order to reconſider that vote; or whether ſuch a vote could be ſaid to reſtore the bill. The affirmative of this enquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: It would extend to repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them, without going through thoſe previous formalities which are required by the Conſtitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Lawrence, obſerved, that the bill could not be conſidered as loſt, as the houſe had directed the clerk to inform the Senate of what had taken place; the Senate being adjourned, their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were ſtill in poſſeſſion of the houſe; nor could there be a doubt that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the Senate, would not be as valid as any law that had been enacted.

It being doubted whether the motion was in order, the Speaker gave his opinion, that it was ſtrictly ſo; and appealing to the houſe, they confirmed his determination.

Mr Burke's motion for a reconſideration being put, and the ayes and noes called, were, ayes 29, noes 25.

On the queſtion for receding from the diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and to agree thereto with their propoſed amendment—The ayes and noes being called, were, ayes 28, noes 26.

This motion being determined in the affirmative ſaved the bill.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 16th ſection; they then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

SATURDAY, September 12.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, concurring in the amendment of the Houſe to the amendment of the Senate.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing Judicial Courts

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 28th ſection, when they roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of both Houſes and their reſpective officers, having been examined, was found correct: The Speaker then affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

A memorial from the Baron de Steuben was read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the weighers and gaugers of the city of New-York, praying that their fees may be enhanced, was read a ſecond time.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, in which they have concurred, with amendments. Alſo the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the tonnage act, non-concurred.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the reſolution of the Houſe, providing for amendments to the Conſtitution, were read, and, on motion, it was voted, that a number of copies be ſtruck off for the uſe of the members.

The amendments to the bill for ſuſpending the clauſe in the collection law were then read, and acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

Theſe amendments provide for the relief of Rhode-Iſland and North Carolina, in lieu of the proviſions intended by the ſuſpenſion of part of the tonnage act.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the judicial bill.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) propoſed the following amendment to the 29th ſection, which reſpected juries, viz. That all juries which ſhall be ſummoned to ſerve in the courts of the United States ſhall be formed according to the laws of each ſtate reſpectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved to inſert the following clauſe in the ſame ſection, viz. In caſes of felony and treaſon, the offender ſhall be indicted and tried in the county, town, or diſtrict, wherein the offence ſhall have been committed, as hath been uſual in each ſtate before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finiſhed the diſcuſſion of this bill, which was reported to the Houſe.

Mr. Ames, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the ſubject of the permanent reſidence, purſuant to the reſolution paſſed by the Houſe, brought in a report, which was read the firſt time.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent reſidence was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thurſday next.

The enrolled bill, for ſuſpending a part of the collection law, was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth, in Virginia, repreſenting the hardſhips they ſuffer from not having a naval office eſtabliſhed in that place, and praying that an officer may be eſtabliſhed there, was read, and laid on the table.

The Houſe then took up the amendments to the judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Seney moved, as an amendment in the 3d ſection, to inſert Cheſtertown, inſtead of Eaſton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the diſtrict courts: This, after ſome debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes—20 ayes.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, and deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded in conſidering the amendments to the judiciary bill, but adjourned without compleating the buſineſs.

WEDNESDAY, September 16.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt office was read a firſt time.

Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Contee were appointed a committee to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which aſcertains the value of the rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portſmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Lawrence, was appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department.

The conſideration of the bill ſent down from the Senate, providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, and of the bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for ſick and diſabled men, was poſtponed until next ſeſſion.

The act to ſuſpend part of the collection law, and the act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, were received from the Preſident of the United States, with his ſignature and approbation.

The Preſident of the United States laid before the houſe, by the hands of the Secretary at war, a repreſentation from the Governour of the weſtern territory, of the reciprocal hoſtilities between the Wabaſh Indians and the white people of the river Ohio.

The houſe then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee to the judicial bill, and having gone through the ſame, ordered them to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, September 17.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-office was read a ſecond and third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the diſagreeing votes of the houſes, reſpecting the ſalary of the Vice-Preſident, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after ſome debate was negatived, and the houſe reſolved to adhere to their diſagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the converſation on this motion, obſerved that he had a high eſteem for the perſon of the preſent Vice-Preſident, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotiſm. His eminent ſervices during the whole courſe of the late conteſt were a ſufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unneceſſary. He had, he ſaid, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with œconomy. He thought therefore that it was unneceſſary, at preſent, to allow the Vice-Preſident ſo large a ſalary as ſix thouſand dollars, eſpecially, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the houſe, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at ſome length againſt the paſſing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a ſyſtem calculated for oppreſſion, and that it would have a miſchievous operation.

Mr. Madiſon in a few words defended the bill, and ſaid that though it was not in all its parts agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time, or until experience had diſcovered its poſitive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the Senate, he ſaid, he ſhould have been bound to vote againſt it. But the amendments made by the houſe had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The queſtion on paſſing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follows:—yeas 37—nays 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the ſubject of the Preſident's meſſage to the houſe of the 10th Auguſt, reported a bill to recognize the eſtabliſhment of troops on the Weſtern Frontier; which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the houſe ordered that the Secretary of the treaſury be directed to report to the houſe the eſtimate of the expences of the preſent ſeſſion, and alſo the expences of the civil liſt, and of the war department, to the end of the preſent year.

A bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and having been read a firſt and ſecond time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The ſalaries propoſed are as follow:	*Dollars per ann.*
Chief Juſtice,	4500
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	4000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine,	800
Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire,	1000
Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts,	2000
Diſtrict of Connecticut,	1250
Diſtrict of New-York,	2000
Diſtrict of New-Jerſey,	1200
Diſtrict of Pennſylvania,	2000
Diſtrict of Delaware,	800
Diſtrict of Maryland,	1600
Diſtrict of Virginia,	2250
Diſtrict of Kentucky,	800
Diſtrict of South-Carolina,	2000
Diſtrict of Georgia,	1600
Attorney-General,	2000

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution that the Secretary of ſtate be directed to procure, from time to time, ſuch of the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates as may not be in his office. Laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means were diſcharged from the duties of their appointment, and the buſineſs committed to them was referred to the Secretary of the treaſury.

The houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent ſeat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved that the firſt paragraph of the bill be ſtruck out in order to inſert one to the following effect:—That a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, to be located as thereafter directed, ſhould be ſelected as the ſeat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place ſhould be fixed on for the permanent ſeat; and that meaſures ſhould be taken to accommodate Congreſs within that diſtrict, as ſoon as conveniently might be. Provided that no ceſſion be accepted, till acts ſhould be paſſed by the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland to open a water communication between the Bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware.

This motion was negatived—ayes 23—noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the firſt clauſe, by annexing the following proviſo—That no diſtrict be accepted as aforeſaid, until the Preſident of the United States ſhould be ſatisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the ſeat of government to the mouth of ſaid river; and that this law ſhould not be carried into effect until the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland ſhould paſs acts (not including any expence to ſaid ſtates) providing for removing the obſtructions in the ſame.

A diviſion of this motion was called for, at the word 'river,' and the queſtion on the firſt part was negatived—ayes 25—noes 29.

The queſtion on the ſecond part was then put, and the committee was equally divided—ayes 27—noes 27. The chairman gave the caſting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported, and the houſe took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to—ayes 28—noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to insert in the first clause of the bill, after the words "Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania," the words "or Maryland."

On the question upon this motion there was an equal division of the house, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday morning; and the House adjourned.

LIEGE, August 11.

THE standard of patriotism is raised in our country. On Sunday last Mr. Fyon one of our eldest Burgomasters, went to church, attended by some hundreds of citizens and tradesmen, with green and white cockades. Yesterday, a number of persons were met with that mark of patriotism on the road to Spa, which alarms our Priests. On the other hand, the small city of Convin disputes with its Bishops the right of choosing its own Burgomasters, and votes for the suppression of an impost (called the 40 patards) which is very heavy on the people. This will cause great debates.

A SECOND GUN POWDER PLOT.

PARIS, August 7.

HINTS were given to several of the Deputies of the National Assembly on Monday last, of a mine being formed from under the stables of the Comte d' Artois to the Hall of the Assembly.—After the recent and well ascertained atrocities of the Cabal, the Members justified in imagining every attempt possible, caused a strict search to be made by the militia of Versailles, on the night of Monday, and a number of citizens quitted their houses in the Rue de Noailles, under which the mine was supposed to pass. On arriving at the stables the Swiss refused the militia entrance; on which they commanded him on pain of instant death, to enter and precede them with torches. At length M. de Vergenes, Equerry of the Comte d' Artois, arrived, and was refused admittance; but on his offering to shew every place, he was suffered to accompany the militia, who had already broke open several doors. All the cellars were carefully examined, and at length a discovery was made of an immense hole, the bottom of which could not be discovered. One of the citizens descended by means of a long beam held in a slanting direction; and the result of his observations was, that he could perceive no apertures corresponding with this hole, which was very deep: So that all that can be concluded is, that such a horrid plan has been really in contemplation, and preparing for execution, either prior to or since the revolution, no person belonging to the stables being able or willing to assign any use or meaning whatever for this evacuation. It is unnecessary to add, that proper precautions are taken.

The Hotel de Poligna, at Versailles, has been visited, and 151 fusils found in it on Sunday, which were distributed among the militia, as was likewise a waggon load of muskets seized in their way to St. Germans, under the pretext of being chests of soap.

The friends and the relations of those who have been butchered by the mob feel in their breasts a resentment which, though it may not be Christian, is not unnatural. Some of them have considered the Duke of Orleans as the immediate cause of all their calamities; they do not pretend to say that his Highness has either commanded or advised the bloody executions that have taken place; but they charge him with having been the cause of the confusion, from which all the dreadful excesses of the people have flowed.

Plots have, in consequence, been formed against the life of this Prince; and it is said, that in all probability, he would have been dispatched on the 26th of last month, Moustau, if he had not fortunately received a line from Versailles, warning him that his life was in danger, and advising him to be constantly on his guard.

Two gentlemen went to his palace that day, and requested the honour of an audience.

The Prince was then writing in his closet; and just as he was going to desire the person who had announced the gentlemen, to shew them in, another person entered with a letter, on the cover of which was written—

"To be delivered without a moment's loss of time."

This letter, which the Duke immediately read, contained the warning above mentioned.

The Duke resolved not to admit the two gentlemen to his presence; but at the same time he did not think proper to cause them to be apprehended, for, by the liveries of the servants, their families were known, and known to be great and powerfully allied.

The message he sent to them was, that "He was too busily employed to be visible to any person whatever out of his family."

The gentlemen hearing this, appeared to be greatly disappointed, and drove off full speed.

August 27. M Necker did not go to the Assembly yesterday, on account of his health. He sent the following apology: I had presumed too much, Mr. President: on my strength and my health, in announcing to you that I should wait this day on your honorable Assembly. I shall address to you to-morrow the reflections I intended to read. Deign, Sir, to accept the homage of my excuses, and be the interpreter of my regret."

LONDON, August 6.

AN old Exchange Broker, named Penet, has attempted to shoot himself; he is indebted to the amount of 20 millions. He used to give 30 and 40 per cent interest on the monies he borrowed, under pretence he could gain as much more by it. It is said, that some of the Princes of the Blood and other persons belonging to the Court, who owed him large sums, is the cause of his bankruptcy.

The Baron de Besenval, we have just heard, is stopped at a place called Brie contre Robert. The after courtiers must have made great diligence.

Thirty thousand people were in waiting for him yesterday the whole day, in the Place de Greve.—They had got ready the fatal cord, and had even greased the pulley on which he was to be drawn up. If the power of the militia cannot stop these excesses, some other must be called in.

August 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in safe custody. He was general of the King's troops in the district of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the secrets of the court party, and was the person who wrote to the Governor of the Bastile to defend the garrison but for twelve hours, and all would be safe. The people are most inveterate against him.

M. de Bezenval was second in command under M. de Broglio, a particular favourite of the Queen, with whom he had the confidence to remain until the King returned from Paris.

It was this gentleman who previously observed to his Majesty, that as there was no further occasion for him, he would call his carriage, and go home: To which an old nobleman replied, "your carriage! a post chaise and eight, you mean." It now appears that for his own safety he should have followed the veteran courtier's advice.

Three men have been arrested who were carrying dark lanthorns. They intended to set fire to one of the public magazines. Another has been found with several state papers belonging to the Bastile on him. He gave in four different names and places of abode.

The Emperor making a truce with the Turks for three years, a circumstance which, according to the earliest and most authentic accounts from Germany, is now certainly on the tapis, occasions much speculation. There is no measure that could look more hostile towards the liberties of France, circumstanced as matters are at present: In short, no country bids so fair for another revolution; nor is it unlikely but civil war, of the worst kind, will be the ultimation of the present contests.

August 12. The following is an authentic copy of the Petition which the National Assembly of France ordered to be deposited among the archives, as an original paper:

To the National Assembly of France

The Petition of the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, Brother to the Duke of Gordon,

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That a sentence of two years imprisonment, among the felons and transported convicts in Newgate, with a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, has been passed upon your petitioner for a publication in favour of liberty in France, in which the names of the Queen of France, le Comte de Breteuihi and de Marquis de Launay, were mentioned as a party supporting arbitrary power, Lettres de Cachet, and the Bastile.

"That this publication was made with a view to succour the oppressed, and from the best information, which he received from several of the nobility and gentlemen of France, who were in London at the time of the publication, and who requested your petitioner's assistance in the cause of freedom.

"That your petitioner has received great satisfaction (in the midst of his sufferings) to find that the good people of France have hitherto succeeded in their endeavours to regenerate their constitution; and he prays to the Almighty to crown your patriotic exertions with Liberty and Peace.

"The request therefore, of your petitioner is, that your most Honourable Assembly, in your wisdom and sympathy, will apply to the Court of London to relieve your petitioner from the above mentioned sentence and imprisonment. G. GORDON."

"Felon Side, Newgate Prison,
London, July 23, 1789."

August 27.

REVOLUTION at LIEGE.

On the 13th instant, the Prince Bishop sent a note to the Cathedral Chapter, couched in the following terms:

Venerable, Noble, dearly and well beloved Brethren,

The inequality of the division of the Imposts has been long very heavy at my heart. The calamities which have happened in the course of this year, have added to this great weight, and induced me to convoke my States, in order to adopt some means to ease the poorest and most numerous part of my faithful subjects. I am sure an equal contribution has ever been the wish of your hearts; and I am persuaded at this moment, the liberality of your sentiments, so often manifested for the general welfare, will excite you with eagerness to second my paternal views, by the example of a generous renunciation of your pecuniary exemptions.

I shall immediately exhort my Clergy to do the same; and I doubt not that the principles of Justice and Christian Charity, which are the supports of the Holy Religion the Ministry of which they are entrusted with, will determine them to consent with a zeal equal to its Patriotism.

I pray God, Venerable, Noble, Dearly any Well Beloved Brethren, to have you in his hold keeping.

Done at our Castle of Seraing, the 13th of August 1789.

CONSTANTIN FRANCOIS.

The CHAPTER, on receipt of the above, without hesitation, generously agreed to it. But this did not satisfy the PEOPLE; and they accordingly drew up a paper, expressive of their full reliance on the good intentions of His Highness, but containing accusations against his Counsellors, who they asserted had misled him for years, and prevented access to His Highness, for the elucidation of truth. They were therefore determined to regain their perogatives, as enjoyed in 1684, which Tyranny and Public Robbery had wrested from them.

They displaced the new Magistrates, and re elected their predecessors.

The *Burgess Militia* mounted guard at all the posts usually occupied by the soldiers; and patroles paraded the streets, to keep the peace, and secure private property.

They opened all the prisons, and released the prisoners.

Having no opposers, they drew up a BILL OF RIGHTS OR DEMANDS, as follow:

"The social Contract of the Peace of Fexhe and of XXII, to be inviolably observed.

"The regulation of 1648, which gives power to the Prince to chuse half the Municipal Magistrates of the Country, to be Abolished.

"A more equal, direct, and just assessment of all Imposts.

"A more equal Representation in the National Assembly, and permission to renovate the laws which had grown defective, and to give to their liberty all the extent it required, and which they claimed as their legitimate right."

A deputation was sent with the above to the Prince, and an invitation for him to come among them.

The Prince immediately signified his consent, and was drawn by the people in his carriage from the Castle through the principal streets to the Town Hall escorted only by the love of his subjects.

His Highness there signed and ratified all they had done and asked. And in the evening there was a general illumination, fireworks, rejoicings, &c.

Sept. 1. They write from Vienna, that they have received advices from Constantinople, which mention, that as soon as Jusuf Pacha arrived at his palace at Constantinople, he was put under an arrest, and ordered to deliver in all his property, which consisted of two millions of ducats (very near one millions of pound's sterling) and was immediately forfeited. On the 19th of June he was ordered to attend the Kaimakan. When he came to the gate of that officer's palace, he was arrested by the Grand Seignior's guards that were provided with an executioner, who immediately seizing the unfortunate Grand Vizier, struck off his head.

Three days afterwards his head was exposed on the gates of the Seraglio, with the following inscription;—"Thus is the fate of the traitors to their country.

His brother, mother, wife and sister have been put to the torture in order to discover their riches. This family were great favourites of the late Emperor Abdul Hamet, but are accused by Selim of having entered into a conspiracy to poison him.

The severity of the present Emperor makes every person tremble for his safety.

A gentleman who thought proper to withdraw from Paris, where he has resided some years, reports, that if any foreign auxiliaries should attempt to enter France, it is the determined resolution of the armed citizens of Paris, Versailles, Meudon, St. Cloud, Marolles, Senlis, St. Dennis, Pady, and the whole Isle of France, or province of Paris, to seize the King and Queen, and detain them as hostages, till the foreigners shall return by the way they came, and leave them at liberty to settle their own affairs as they shall think best.

Letters received yesterday from Lyons, confirm the late accounts from Avignon, that the people there have taken off the Papal Government, and put themselves under that of France;—they say that they are Frenchmen; that is, they desire to be as free as we are, and they are certainly right; no obsolete treaties, by which they have been sold or alienated to the Holy See, should stop them;—men should not be treated as beasts of burthen.

Accounts from Nantz mention, "That the armed association of Rennes have issued a strong Arrêt, excluding the gentry from joining them, and from wearing the National Cockade."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, August 16.

"We are on the eve of a great Revolution. Many of the citizens are every day departing for Holland on quest of arms, to return with them in their hands, and assert their freedom as the French have done. It is even said, that they have taken some Holland troops into pay, and a great many Hanoverian and Prussian deserters; and that the number of the confederate malcontents amounts to forty-thousand."

LIVERPOOL, August 15.

A SINGULAR seizure.—On Saturday morning last, his Majesty's cutter the Pilote, was seized by the custom house officers of this port, in consequence of some of the men being detected in landing a quantity of smuggled goods.

A general reduction of the prices of wheat has taken place throughout the kingdom.—The late happy change in the weather, whilst it shews the prospect of future plenty affords a convenient cy to numbers, even to this kingdom, which has not experienced the calamities of neighbouring countries.—Something of gratitude is due for this!

An eel was caught in the harbour of Whitehaven on Monday last, which measured four feet nine inches in length, fifteen inches in girth, and weighed twenty-two pounds.

In a former paper we mentioned the circumstance of a young lady having unfortunately swallowed a few pins, which occasioned her death in less than six hours.—In similar unhappy cases, we recommend the stomach to be kept nearly full with pellets of bread worked hard with a little lemon juice.—The bread will nourish the body, and prevent colapsure of the stomach, and the acid will corrode and blunt the sharp points of the pins, till they are in a state to be expelled. Emetics are instantaneously dangerous.

The expected comet, whose influence is supposed to have occasioned so unusual a season, is now said to be visible to the naked eye in the warm latitudes, and may not approach nearer to the earth; in which case it is probable, that its course is now directed towards the regions of that infinite space, where it will be lost to our system for perhaps many years.

WORCESTER, October 8.

ON Saturday last, a man who had been for a few weeks resident in this town, being intoxicated, committed the act of suicide. The immediate cause of this rash action it is supposed, was occasioned by his being robbed of a bundle, containing the chief of his cloathing, as he lay sleeping on the road.

The military spirit of this commonwealth was never known to rage higher since the war than at the present period. A regiment of horse, all completely equipped, and in perfect uniform, belong to this county.—They consist of about 500 men.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in New-Jersey.

IN every county, and in some places in every parish, in England, for some time past, and now in Scotland, societies are instituted for distributing premiums, &c. for the encouragement of agriculture.

"Many people are surprised that fish should be allowed to be imported into the United States, from Nova Scotia and other British settlements, when the British will not allow any thing belonging to the fishery to be imported into any part of their dominions by the subjects of the United States.

"The war in the Baltic must undoubtedly make hemp, flax, ashes, tallow, &c. not only higher in price, but, on account of the number of hands taken from raising these articles, must make them scarcer: Of course, it will be more the interest of the United States to prosecute the raising of tar, and other Baltic articles, as they will make a better remittance to Europe than usual. And as Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, whose shipping used to carry to the south of Europe these articles, are all engaged in war, it will be in France, Spain, Portugal, &c. that they will be scarcest. For England and Holland employ only their own shipping in bringing the Baltic goods, as they do not run any risk of being captured like Russian, Danish, or Swedish vessels.

"The duty on tobacco will not be lowered this year in England. The ministry intend to offer the lowering it as a sort of equivalent to the New-Congress for the admission of their goods into America upon the present low duties. The reduction of the duty on tobacco is much wanted to prevent smuggling here. All the tobacco that is seized is burnt: Near two millions of pounds were burnt last year: So that the reduction of the duty on this article will be against America. Tobacco is bought by the consumer in halfpenny-worths: And it was found, even during the American war, that the very high price of tobacco did not decrease its consumption in Britain, though it increased the quantity annually seized and burnt. The lowering of the duty in England, will decrease the quantity demanded at least two millions of pounds.

"If the amazing imports from Europe, of manufactured goods, were inserted in your newspapers, it would act as a stimulus to your own people to manufacture.

"Last year the landed interest of Britain, chagrined to see the large importations of wheat from America, and on account of the noise made about the insect that had got into it, they took that opportunity of applying to Lord Hawkesbury (formerly, Mr. Jenkinson) one of the fomentors of the American war, and an inveterate enemy of the Americans still: They represented to him, that there was great danger of the insects getting into the English wheat, if American, which was also of very bad in quality, was allowed to be imported when the British ports were open for the importation of wheat. The consequence was, that no American wheat was allowed to be landed, until samples of it had been taken out and sent to be examined by the Privy Council: Hence many cargoes have been rejected, obliged to depart, or allowed to be locked up in the King's ware-houses and re-exported at convenience: Cargoes too, which the bakers of Liverpool and Glasgow would have purchased as excellent wheat, if the sale had not been stopt by the Privy Council. Thus the landed interest of Britain has got its end accomplished, to discourage the American wheat from being brought there; for two cargoes out of five are generally rejected. By the King's proclamation, in April, this examination is to be inforced."

RICHMOND, October 29.

WE learn that the business of the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation to Congress, was, to request they would furnish them with a quantity of powder, lead, and arms, to enable them to go to war with some other tribe which had been troublesome to them.—Finding that Congress had adjourned; they have applied to our Assembly, who has come to a resolution to grant them a supply of powder and lead, which we hope they will use towards the protection of our south-west brethren.

The revision, as well as our commercial and civil code of laws is now before the General Assembly.—The simplefying and striping those laws of their complexity, will be productive of great good to this country, in as much as there will be a greater certainty of a true administration of the law.

☞ A large Church Bible and Prayer Book has been lately discovered in the possession of a suspicious character in the county of Washington, which has given grounds to suppose they were stolen from some Church. Full information will be given by the Printer hereof.

JACOB HARRISON,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

At the sign of the BOOT & SHOE,

Next house to CLARK's tavern, (formerly GALT's)

WHERE he carries on the boot and shoe-making business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. He can with pleasure inform the public and his customers, that he can furnish them in any article in his way in the best manner and on the shortest notice, as he is, and always will be, supplied with the very best materials, and workmen; is determined to execute his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inst. a small negro man about twenty two years of age, straight made, and of a dark complexion, has a scar on the side of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be seen; he calls himself AARON WILSON, and (he has a forged pass with him, signed Benjamin Macklin, and witnessed by James Marshal and Samuel Holaway, all wrote by one hand; which says, he served Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunswick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 26, 1784) says he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himself. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him and it may be supposed he has lately robbed some person of. His owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

RICHMOND, October 28, 1789.

THE subscriber is now opening a MEDICINE STORE, and APOTHECARY's SHOP, in the brick house nearly opposite the Eagle tavern; which will be well furnished with all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES, fresh and good, with many other useful articles, and will be sold on moderate terms for cash, country produce, and all kinds of public securities at their current prices.—As the subscriber has suffered exceedingly indeed from giving too extensive credit, he wishes to shun that dangerous rock, as much as possible for the future.—All orders from the town or country, attended with a able gentleman's note of this city for the same, payable in three months, will be carefully and expeditiously executed.—He hopes by vending good medicines, together with his diligence and assiduity to merit the favour of his friends, and the public in general.

WILLIAM CARTER, Jun.

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday the 5th of November next, before the door of Mr. Aug. Seaton's tavern in this city, a large assortment of elegant new

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

CHAIRS.
DESK and BOOK CASES.
WARD ROBES
DINING and CARD TABLES
SIDE BOARDS and BREAKFAST ditto.
High and low POST BEDSTEADS.
FIELD and CANOPY ditto.
CRADLES and CANDLE-STANDS, &c. &c.

The above furniture will be disposed of for CASH payable in six months from the date, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security in the city of Richmond.

MARKES VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, October 27, 1789.

I INTEND to leave the State shortly, and therefore request those indebted to me to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put in suit—Any person having demands against me will please to apply for payment.

HENRY INGLE.

October 27, 1789.

JUST IMPORTED,

By THOMAS RUTHERFOORD,

In the JANE & DIANA, from *Dublin* and *Liverpool*,
The HOPE, from *London*,
And the BRITANNIA from *Glasgow*,

A general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present Season,

Which he is now opening for sale, and will dispose of on the most reasonable terms by the package or piece, for cash, tobacco, wheat, and other country produce, for which he will give the highest current prices in payment.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public of his return from Great-Britain, and he flatters himself (as his goods were laid in under his own eye) he is enabled agreeable to his wish to dispose of them on the lowest terms.

RICHMOND, October 8, 1789.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premises, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or so much of each thereof, as will satisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and also what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 500 acres, due for the year 1783,	On Monday the 14th of December.
John Thilman, 250 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.	
John Walker's estate, 149 acres, due for 1783.	
Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	
John Dickson (Glouceste.) 200 acres, due for the years 1783, and 1784.	On Wednesday the 16th of December.
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788	
James Overstreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.	On Tuesday the 15th of December.
Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Thursday the 17th of December.
Rainey Woodson, 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784,	On Friday the 18th of December.
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.	
Matthew and Richard C. Anderson, 331½ acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	
John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,	On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for
Geddis Winston, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winston,
Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other vessels from LONDON,

An *Extensive* and well *Selected* fall *Assortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They presume, that upon inspection, this assortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciously chosen by one of the partners on the spot. Consisting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens.
Best superfine broad cloths, of the most fashionable colours, with silk, twist, and buttons to match.
Cassimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Forest cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearskins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flannels;
6-4 to 9-4 Rose blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's suits of clothes,
Consisting of Superfine broad cloth coats,
Fancy vests,
Black satin breeches,
Men's surtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and Satin petticoats,
Crotia bone stays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's shoes, double vamped and sol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, satin, calimanco, lasting, and leather shoes,
Slippers and sandals,
Girls Morocco shoes and slippers,
Boys shoes, &c.

Manchesters,
Thicksetts and fattinetts,
Janes and fustians,
Lastings,
Strip'd Muslinett, and corded dimity.
The most new and fashionable waistcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Scotee handkerchiefs,
Scotee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muslins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patentett,
Soufle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of fashionable ribbons and taste.

Irish Linen,
3 4 7 8, 4 4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas,
and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Osnaburgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen rolls.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black sattin,
Pelong ditto,
Florentine,
Lustrings,
Taffitys,
Persians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of most beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hose,
Cotton, silk, and worsted, in a great variety.

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roasting jacks, these jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat saddles, with plated stirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Ditto common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf skins,
Skirting and harness leather.
Ladies plate shoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A fresh supply, to their large assortment of books, catalogues of which may be seen at the store.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holster pistols,
Horsemen's swords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different sizes,
London crown window-glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and best double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vase lamps for passages,
Large mattrasses,
Mahogany dining tables, in sets,
Sophas complete,
Harpsichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte;
Books of music for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese.
Two good seines and seine twine.

Plain French pattern, and Piano forte Guitars, with books of instruction, and favourite pieces for do.—Red and pale bark in ½ and ¼ lb bottles.—Glauber salts.

Which they will sell on very reasonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

Just Imported,

In the HOPE, and BOWMAN,

A general Assortment of the most useful

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold by the package or piece, on very reasonable terms, by the subscriber, at his store in this city, on the street leading to Mayo's Bridge. Tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, or cash, will be received in payment.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, October 5, 1789.

I INTEND to leave this State in all next month:—Andrew Ronald of Richmond, and Benjamin Waller, of Williamsburg, Esquires, will be my Attornies, with full powers to act in all cases for

W. SHERMER.

Richmond, October 10, 1789.

Just Published,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

POET's CORNER.

On a late CONSULTATION *of four* PHYSICIANS.

I WENT laſt night to ſee a friend
Who lay extremely ill;
As ſoon as I had reach'd his houſe,
Two men were at my heel.

I made enquiry who they were,
With aſpect quite demure;
" Theſe," ſaid the ſervant, " Doctors are,
" My maſter come to cure."

No ſooner ſaid than in there came
A third, and then a fourth;
" Theſe by profeſſion are the ſame,
" All men of *tried worth*."

Pitying my friend's unhappy caſe,
I ſigh'd and ſhook my head;
I ſent next morning to the place,
To know if he was dead.

The anſwer's brought,—" He's ſtill alive;"
'Tis ſtrange, ſays I, but civil;
Few *two* Phyſicians can ſurvive,
But *four* would *kill the Devil!*

The following STORY *uſed to be told by that illuſtrious Prince, King George* I. *at his time of relaxation from buſineſs, and unbending from regal concerns.*

ABOUT the year 1615, there was a Nobleman in Germany, whoſe daughter was courted by young Lord——. When he had made ſuch progreſs in this affair as is uſual by the interpoſition of friends, the old Lord had a conferrence with him, aſking him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He anſwered, equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no anſwer to his queſtion; he deſired again to know, what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then anſwered, he hoped that was no queſtion, for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old Lord owned his poſſeſſions to be great, but ſtill aſked if he had nothing more ſecure than *land*, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The queſtion was ſtrange; but ended in this, that the father of the young lady gave his poſitive reſolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and who would have ſuch great eſtates, but to a man who had a *manual trade*, by which he might ſubſiſt if driven from his own country. The young Lord was maſter of none at preſent; but, rather than loſe his miſtreſs, he requeſted only a year's time, in which he promiſed to acquire one; in order to which he got a baſket-maker, the moſt ingenious he could meet with, and in ſix months became maſter of his trade of baſket-making, with greater improvements than even his teacher himſelf, and as a proof of his ingenuity and extraordinary proficiency in ſo ſhort a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanſhip, of his own performance, being a white twig baſket, which, for many years after became a general faſhion among the ladies, by the name of *dreſſing baſkets*, and brought into England from Germany and Holland. To contemplate the ſingularity of this relation, it happened ſome years after this Nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in law ſharing the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate were drove naked out of their eſtates; and in Holland, for ſome years, did this young Lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baſkets of white twigs, to ſuch an unparalled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this German Lord that the Hollanders derive thoſe curioſities of twig work that are ſtill made in the United Provinces.

NEW-YORK, October. 14.

MR PENNO.

As the public curioſity has again been excited reſpecting the MAN *in the* IRON MASK, *who was ſo long confined in the Baſtile the following account of who the perſon was, publiſhed many years ſince, which appears very plauſible at leaſt, may not be unacceptable to your readers.*

C. D.

IT muſt be recollected that Lewis XIV. was exceſſively amorous, and had ſeveral miſtreſſes. Amongſt the reſt was one without beauty, but tall and well ſhaped, and whoſe wit and fine ſenſe made more than amends for the deficiency of her perſonal graces. The King loved her to diſtraction, and by her had a ſon, on whom he conferred the title of Duke de Vermandois, and cauſed him to be educated with all imaginable care. He was handſom, well made, full of vivacity, but haughty and paſſionate, and could not bear to pay the Dauphin, the only legitimate ſon of Lewis XIV. the reſpect due to a Prince born to be his King. Theſe two young Princes, near the ſame age, were of very oppoſite characters. The Dauphin, poſſeſſed of the ſame perſonal advantages as the Duke, excelled him by his mildneſs, his affability, and a heart full of goodneſs and generoſity. Theſe qualities, as eſtimable as uncommon in a Prince born to hereditary power, rendered the Dauphin the object of the King's contempt, who miſſed no occaſion of expreſſing his concern for the French nation, deſtined one day to obey a Prince without ſpirit, and unworthy to rule. The King was informed of this behaviour of the Duke, and ſaw how blameable it was; but authority yielding to parental affection, deprived him of the power to correct his favorite ſon. The Duke, encouraged by this indulgence, ſo far forgot himſelf as one day to give the Dauphin a blow. The King was preſently acquainted with it, and trembled for the criminal. Whatever inclination he had to diſſemble this affront, the dignity of the crown, and the diſturbance it made at Court, got the better of his tenderneſs. He aſſembled, not without reluctance, his favorite miniſters, to whom he diſcloſed his concern, and demanded their advice. In proportion to the enormity of the crime, and according to the maxims of State, they all judged it merited death. However, one of the council. more ſenſible of the King's affection than the reſt, ſaid, there was a way to puniſh the Duke without taking his life. He propoſed the King ſhould immediately ſend him to the army then on the frontiers of Flanders; that ſoon after his arrival there, it ſhould be given out he was ſeized with the plague, to prevent his being viſited by perſons of diſtinction; that after a few days pretended illneſs, it ſhould be reported he was dead; and that, while in the ſight of the army, his funeral ceremonies being performed in a manner ſuitable to his birth, he ſhould by night be ſecretly conveyed to the iſland of St. Margaret, where he ſhould be impriſoned for life. This advice was approved by the King. Faithful perſons were intruſted with the execution of it. The Duke ſet out for the army with a ſplendid equipage. The reſt of the ſcheme was executed as laid down; and while the whole camp bewailed the immagined death of this unhappy Prince, he was conducted through bye-ways to the caſtle of St. Margaret, and put into the hands of the governor, who had before hand received orders from the King to ſuffer his priſoner to be ſeen by no other perſon whatever. The Duke was allowed one ſingle domeſtic, who was in the ſecret; but he dying on the road, the guards, diſfigured him with their ſabres, to prevent his being known; and leaving him ſtripped for the ſame reaſon, continued their journey. The governor received and treated his priſoner with the greateſt reſpect. He ſerved him in perſon, receiving whatever he wanted from the ſervants at the door of the Duke's appartment, without ſuffering any of them to enter, ſo that he remained inviſible to all about him One day, however, he bethought himſelf of ingraving his name on the back of a ſilver plate, with the point of his knife; the ſervant who diſcovered this, brought it to his maſter, in hopes of a reward; but the unhappy wretch was killed on the ſpot, that the ſecret might die with him. The Duke remained for ſome years in this priſon, till the governor being advanced to the government of the Baſtile, at Paris, it was thought proper to transfer with him his illuſtrious priſoner. Both at St. Margaret's and the Baſtile, whenever, on account of ſickneſs, or any other occaſion, they were obliged to ſet the Duke be ſeen, he was conſtrained to wear a maſk. Several perſons worthy of credit affirm they have ſeen him thus. If it be queried why the Duke, having ſo long outlived both the King and Dauphin, was not releaſed, it muſt be conſidered as impoſſible to reſtore to his rank, dignity, or eſtate, a Prince whoſe tomb exiſted, and of whoſe obſequies ſo many then living were witneſſes; ſo that it would have been ſcarce poſſible to undeceive the people, who to this day believe he died of the plague in the camp of Flanders.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT *to provide for the payment of the* INVALID PENSIONERS *of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs Aſſembled, That the military penſions which have been paid by the States reſpectively, in purſuance of the acts of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the invalids who were wounded and diſabled during the war, ſhall be continued to be paid by the United States, from the fourth day March laſt, for the ſpace of one year, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, September 28, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

In purſuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid penſioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's Penſion from the fourth day of March laſt will be paid to them, or their attornies reſpectively, in two equal payments, the firſt of which will be made on the fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and the ſecond on the fifth day of June following; at ſuch places in each State, and by ſuch perſons as ſhall hereafter in due ſeaſon be publicly made known.

The paymens will be made agreeably to the following reſolutions; To wit:

The returns which have been or ſhall be made to the Secretary for the department of war by the ſeveral States of the Penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively will together with the vouchers herein required be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made

Every applications for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

I. The certificate given by the State ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

II. An affidavit agreeable to the following form: To wit:—A. B. came before me one of the Juſtices for the county of in the State of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B of county of State of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the firſt or ſecond moiety of my annual Penſion, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalid died, whoſe Penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States of America.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

War-Office, October 13, 1789.

☞ *The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have ſeverely ſuffered in the cauſe of their country*

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly to prevent hogs from runing at large in the town of Manchester, and alſo to enlarge the power of the truſtees of ſaid town.

Manchester, October 15, 1789.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct 5, 1789.

THE buſineſs of Meſſrs. HENRY MARTIN, & Co. being about to be cloſed in this ſtate all perſons having any demands againſt me as agent for the ſaid houſe, or immediately againſt me ſince the year 1784. are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of March next, to Mr. Nathaniel Anderſon, of Richmond, Mr David Anderſon, of Hanover, or to the ſubſcriber in this place; by which time it is expected that buſineſs will be brought to a final cloſe.

HUDSON MARTIN.

TAKEN up in Buckingham county, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his hind feet white to his footlocks, ſeveral white hairs in his tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock with a ſwivel ſtirrup iron, and appears to be ſomewhat creſt-fallen. Appraiſed to 10l.

MORRIS HAMILTON.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS,
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE,
viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.

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